Takasi Tuyama*: On *Epipogium roseum* (D. Don) Lindl. in Japan and its adjacent regions, with remarks on other species of the genus

津山 尚*: 日本およびその附近に産する タシロラン属について

It is currently accepted that the genus *Epipogium*¹⁾ R. Brown (1810) is distributed over a large area in the Old World, though it comprises rather a smaller number of species, and that it is subdivided into two groups according to the areas they occupy, and of course to the external features of them. The first group is the northern group, distributed from Europe to the northern temperate Japan, through the higher region of Himalaya, southwestern China, and Siberia. The second is the southern group, occupying the area from west tropical Africa, via peninsular India, warm southern valley of Himalaya, Indochinese peninsula, and Malaysian region as a whole to Australia and New Hebrides, extending up north to the very warm region of Japan. The first group is represented by *E. aphyllum* Sw., covering the whole northern area of the genus, and also by *E. japonicum* Makino that is said to be endemic to Japan. The second group is solely represented by *E. roseum* Lindl., as presumed by most authors, excepting a few problematical species which were reported from southern Japan, Formosa, and Kwantung (China).

This note is mainly to give my view on E. roseum Lindl. and related but distinct species as have been believed to be by Hayata, Schlechter, and the other botanists, based on the specimens as far as accessible, in the last mentioned regions.

In fact, Schlechter is the orchideologist who has most frequently made notes on the genus especially in the Pacific region including the Chinese continent. In 1911, he recognized only 3 species in the genus; that is E. aphyllum Sw., E. nutans (Bl.) (=E. roseum Lindl.), and E. africanum Schltr., the last species having been identified then as E. nutans (Bl.) by Reichenbach f. and Rolfe. Later, in the same year, he admitted also E. japonicum Makino and E. Rolfei (Hayata) Schltr. from

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¹⁾ As to the correct generic name of the genus, see Sprague and Green: Epipogum or Epipogium. Kew Bull. 1937: 475-476 (1937).

Japan including Ryukyu (Liukiu), and also E. tuberosum Duthie from Kashmir, all presumed to be allied to, but distinct from E. roseum. Actually however, the last species, is manifestly allied to E. aphyllum. In 1919, when he summarized the genus in Sino-Japanese region, a species originally described by Hayata from Taiwan (Formosa), E. kusukusense (Hayata) Schltr. was newly accepted, and, at the same time, he gave a new name, E. Makinoanum Schltr. for the plant Makino had reported as E. nutans (Bl.) from Kyushu, Japan. Thus he finally seemed to admit 8 species as a whole to the genus before his death in 1925. Included in his final revision, he mentioned that many more new species could perhaps be found out among so-called E. nutans Bl., which was still then presumed by several other botanists to be so widely distributed on the southern side.



Two plants collected at Takatori-yama, Yokosuka-City, Prov. Sagami on 13th July, 1958 by S. Ohtani. Left: The whole plants with tubers. ×ca. 0.4. Right: Enlargement of the inflorescences. ×ca. 0.9. These photographs were taken by Mr. Ohtani, after specimen were formalined. Type specimen of E. dentilabellam S. Ohtani et S. Suzuki. Left-hand plant in TI; Right-hand plant in Yokosuka City Museum. Courtesy of Yokosuka City Museum.

Recently, I had a happy chance to reinvestigate one of the type specimens of E. dentilabellum Ohtani et Suzuki which was reported as new from Prov. Sagami of middle Honshû. On examination, this proved to be nothing more than E. roseum itself.²⁾ This encouraged me to reexamine two other type specimens, on which Hayata's original descriptions of E. Rolfei (Hayata) Schltr. and E. kusukusense (Hayata) Schltr. were based. Although I could find out distinctive characters of little taxonomical importance on these specimens, which Hayata, and a little later, Schlechter pointed out to be important, these differences are rather trivial, in my view, to discriminate the two from each other, and from the widely distributed and followingly variable species, E. roseum. Such characters may be easily picked up from any descriptions and figures made by many authors on different specimens of E. roseum from so widely scattered localities.

Finally, I became to be of the same view with Makino, who, as early as in 1906, identified a plant from Hizen, Kyushu, as E. nutans (=E. roseum). Hayata and Schlechter were too much splitting. Their conclusions might have been otherwise for them, if the specimens were sufficient and satisfactory. However, these were too scanty and incomplete to establish the distinct characters even for the infraspecific levels. Indeed, as far as I am concerned, since the publication of E. Rolfei and E. kusukusense, very few complete specimens esteemed to belong to these species have been collected again, except for E. Makinoanum (=E. roseum), which has been only once or, very rarely, twice collected at six different localities in Japan excluding Ryukyu, as shown in the accompaying map (Fig. 8).

My judgement from the descriptions of E. sinicum Tso from Prov. Kwantung, and E. poneranthum Fukuyama of Iriomote Isl., Ryukyu, convinces me to take these as synonymous under E. roseum. Their characters, as far as described by the original authors, are all included in the variation of E. roseum, except for the suberect flowers in the former species, of which I presume that Dr. Tso was misled by the abnormal position occurred in the course of drying the original specimen.

The measurements shown in Table 1 cover all the range of *E. roseum*, thus including many binomials which I took as synonymous under the species. It should be remembered that Lindley in Journ. Linn. Soc. 1: 177 (1858) states that the flowers of *E. roseum* of Nepal are much smaller than those of Javanese *E. nutans*.

²⁾ Dr. Ohwi has already published his view that *E. dentilabellum* is synonymous under *E. Rolfei* in his Fl. Jap. rev. ed. 2 in Japanese: 424, 1965, only judging from the description of Ohtani and Suzuki.

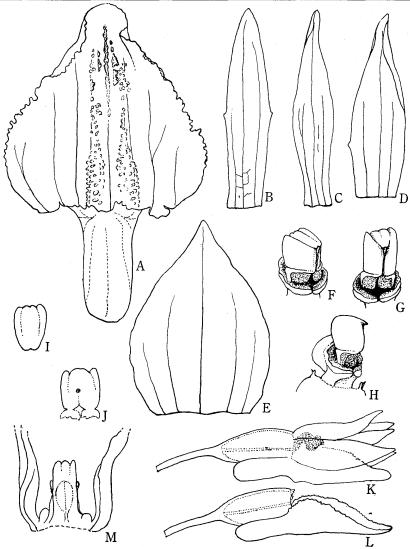


Fig. 2. Epipogium roseum (D. Don) Lindl. collected at Takatori-yama, Prov. Sagami, the type specimen of E. dentilabellum S. Ohtani et S. Suzuki in TI.

A. Lip, explanated except the spur. B. Dorsal sepal. C. Lateral sepal. D. Petal. E. Bract, explanated. F—H. Column seen from various sides, with anther. The anther is a little torted. F. Anterior lateral side. G. Front side. H. Lateral side, with the upper part of a ovary and the remnants of the tepals. I—J. Anther. I. Top view. J. Back view, with a point of attachment. K. Lateral side of the whole flower. The relative position of the floral parts may not be correct. L. The same, with the petals, sepal, and column delated. M. The column and the basal part of the lip, that is seen from above. As to the lip, only the laterally infolded parts are drawn. A—H. Xca. 7. I and J. Xca. 10. K and L. Half size enlarged as of A—H. All the figures were drawn from the formalined and then FAA-ed specimen.

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Specimens	Measured by	Sepal long× broad	1.	Limb of lip long× broad	Spur long	Ovary long
E. kusukusense (type)	Hayata	10.0×1.0	10.0×1.5	10.0×8.0	3.5	
" (type)	Tuyama	10.0× 1.0-1.3	$10.0 \times 1.5 - 1.8$	10.0×	3.5×	5.5
E. Rolfei (type)	Hayata	7.0×1.0	7.0×2.0	9.0×	3.0	
" (type)	Tuyama	8.5×1.5	$8.5 - 7.5 \\ \times 2.0$	9.0×	2.5	5.0
" (cotype ex Herb. T. Ito)	Tuyama	8.0×1.5	8.0×2.0	9.0×	2.5	5.0
E. Makinoanum (type)	Makino	8.0— 10.0×			4.0	
" (Kirishima)	Tuyama	8.5-10.0 ×1.5	$\begin{array}{c c} 8.5 - 10.0 \\ \times 2.0 \end{array}$	8.5-10.0	2.5-3.0	4.0×5.3
E. dentilabellum (type)	Ohtani et Suzuki	7.0×2.0	6.0×3.0	9.0×8.0	4.0	6.0
" (type)	Tuyama	$\begin{vmatrix} 8.0 - 8.2 \\ \times 1.6 - 1.8 \end{vmatrix}$	7.5-2.4	8.5×8.2	4.5	6.0
E. sinicum (type)	Tso	12.0×7.0*	10.0×3.0		4.0	
E. nutans (Java)	J. J. Smith	9.0×	8.5×3.0	11.0×	4.0	5.0
E. poneranthum (type)	Fukuyama	8.0×2.5	8.0×3.5	10.0×	3.0	

Table 1. Measurement of the floral parts in various specimens in mm.

There might be some local variations other than those caused by the vegetative conditions, but such a kind of variations is not established yet as to be worthy of any taxonomical rank.

Now I will show the variation of the floral organs in colour and shape, from the specimens I have examined, and also from the descriptions and figures that have already been published.

Colour of the flowers: There are many different descriptions in this concern. As I have not yet seen any living specimen, I will quote, how the different authors described differently in this point. Wight says, lip marked with a few pale pink spots; Lindley on J. D. Hooker's drawing, pale straw colour; J. D. Hooker himself, flowers pale yellow or pinkish white, speckled or stained with pink; similarly, King and Pantling, flowers white, lip having a few reddish brown spot; and occasionally the flowers are spotted with pink; Ohtani and Suzuki, tepals white, lip white with the pale rose in the centre. Fukuyama says in his E. poneranthum, that the flowers

^{*} Tso says in his original description that 'Petala quam sepala latiora', hence his measure, 7.0 mm is esteemed as an error.

are pale yellowish and immaculate; Tso, only cream white in his *E. sinicum*, and Holttum only says flowers white. Blume says in his description of the genus, the flowers whitish or pale rose. Schlechter in his description of var. *celebica* in Fedde, Repert. 10: 5 (1911), says the flower is purely white. I can say nothing with safety on the colour, but I guess that the colour of the flower as a whole and the lip as well, are variable from plant to plant, and it does not seem that there are any taxonomically established local variations in this respect.

Lip: There are many delicately different descriptions that have hitherto been published. The apex of the lip is reported as acute or cuspidate. Actually, the lip is infolded strongly along the whole lateral margins, and especially so at the apical part. In addition, at the apical part, the margin is somewhat thickened and minutely crispulate, so that by condition of pressing, it seems more acutate than actually is. If the lip is pressed so strongly leaving the margin appressed inside, owing also to the soft texture of the lip itself, the student may even overlook the infolded part. The shape of the margin is also of much dispute. This is described as

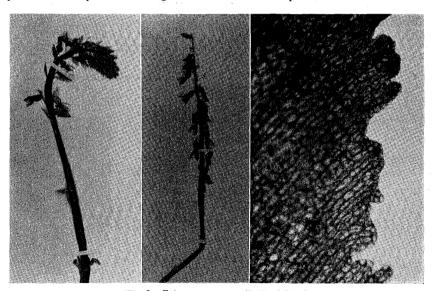


Fig. 3. Epipoguum roseum (D. Don) Lindl.

Left: Young inflorescence, Prov. Osumi, in monte Kirishima-yama, July 14, 1929 (leg. H. Asuyama) in TNS. ×ca. 1/3. Middle: An adult inflorescence, Ins. Okinawa, in monte Nashiridō-yama, Kunigami (or Kunchan) District, May 18, 1891 (leg. S. Tanaka, no. 147) ex herb. T. Ito, now in TNS—one of the types of Galera Rolfei Hayata! ×ca. 1/3. Right: The right lateral margin of the lip. Prov. Sagami, in monte Takatori-yama in Yokosuka-City, July 13, 1958 (leg. S. Ohtani)—one of the types of E. dentilabellum S. Ohtani et S. Suzuki in TI. ×ca. 35.

entire, undulate, lobulate or even dentate. In my observation, however, it is irregularly undululately lobulated along the whole margin. On his *E. Rolfei* (Hayata), Hayata says that the lip is nearly entire, but that under the lens most minutely crose. My observation is as shown in Fig. 2. A and Fig. 3. right. Makino mentions on his specimen from Kyushu that the lip is entire, however,

all the specimen from Japan I could have examined did not show the entire lip at all. We must also take in consideration of the peloric tendency of the lip as pointed out by J. J. Smith in his Orchideen von Java, p. 62, 1905. The 'papillae' or cristae on the upper surface of the lip are variously described. In my observation, these two are of the same nature, and actually they are not papillae in their true sense, but the mass of rounded cells becoming in part rather high round-topped outgrowths, that can be said warts, and in part round-topped ridge-like structures that may be said cristae. These two are arranged occasionally intermixed each other, and of course, there are intermediate

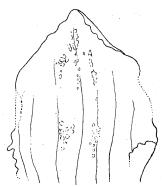


Fig. 4. The lip from the type specimen of *Epipogium Rolfei* (Hayata) Schltr., collected at Motobu, Ins. Okinawa. × ca. 7, from the dried specimen in TI.

forms between the two. In a lip I have observed, there are 7 veins with an additional one. On the midvein at the subapical part there is a long and manifest, but irregularly undulating crista that is lowered and diminished downwards. Very near to this main crista, there lies a couple of smaller cristae that is more irregularly and interruptedly arranged. Along the innermost lateral veins, or a little inside of these veins, there are series mostly of warty outgrowths, and rarely of smaller cristae, becoming broader in the areas they occupy on both sides of the midvein in the lower part, and the floors they stand on are manifestly raised. On these floors, the warts are often conjoined transversely or obliquely to form the smallest kind of cristae. By these warts or cristae, the innermost lateral veins are often obscured interruptedly as are seen in Fig. 2. A, hence, in my mind, the venation of the lip is often described as 5-nerved. Concerning the nature of the 'papillae', Fig. 1. J of pl. 4 of Ohtani and Suzuki's paper may be worthy of mentioning. Their figure shows the mass of more than 5 rounded cells with a stipe-like elongated cell. In my observation of the wart, that is 'papilla' in their sense, has in its basal part,

a group of cells a little elongate and as a whole taking an appearance of a stipe.

Tepal: In a flower I have dissected, I found a slight dentation on both or on one side of the tepal as shown in Fig. 2. B and D. The same tendency is found out in the lateral sepal of *E. poneranthum* Fukuyama, in his original description of which, he says that '... Quarta parte basilari margine exteriore breviter lobata, lobi apice ...' This may be a reverse line of pelorism found in this species.

Gynostemium: I have made atmost efforts to dissect and to make drawings of the column. These are shown in Fig. 2. F—J. There are found on both sides at the base of the gynostemium or the lip, a couple of callus-like outgrowths (Fig. 2. M.). However, the specimen was once formalined by Ohtani and afterwards FAA-ed by me, so that I am in some doubt whether these are original or artificial structure. The pollinia were already partly disintegrated, and nothing clear-cut can be said in this connection.

A little simplified synonymy of E. roseum (D. Don) will be given below.

Epipogium [*Epipogum*] **roseum** (D. Don) Lindl. in Journ. Linn. Soc. **1**: 177 (1857)—Ames, Orchid. **2**: 48 (1908)—Doct. v. Leeuw. in Blumea Suppl. **1**: 57, pl. 6~7 (1937)—Holtt., Orch. Malaya ed. 3: 107 (1964)—Seidenf. et Smit., Orch. Thail. (pt. **1**): 65, fig. 45 (1959).

Limodorum roseum D. Don, Prodr. Fl. Nep.: 30 (Feb. 1825).

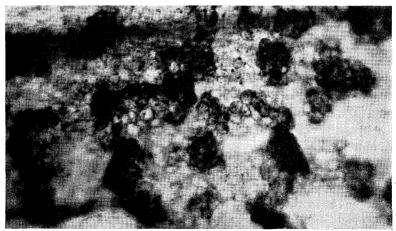


Fig. 5. Microscopic photograph of the warts on the floor on the innermost lateral vein of the lip. This is a left-hand mound, the left side being the basal direction of the lip the left-hand lateral margin at the upper parts, outside this photograph. From the type specimen of *E. dentilabellum* Ohtani et Suzuki collected at Takatori-yama, Province Sagami in TI. Photo. by Tuyama. × ca. 80.

syn. nov.

Ceratopsis rosea (D. Don) Lindl., Gen. Sp. Orch. Pl.: 384 (1840).

Galera rosea (D. Don) Bl., Mus. Bot. Lugd. Bat. 2: 188 (1856).

Galera nutans Bl., Bijdr.: 416 (Jun.—Dec. 1825)—Lindl., Gen. Sp. Orch. Pl.: 500 (1840)—Bl., Fl. Jav. 4, Orch.: 139, t. 52, fig. 3, t. 54 E (1858).

Epipogum nutans (Bl.) Reichb. f., Bonplandia 1857: 36 (1857)—Lindl. in Journ. Linn. Soc. 1: 177 (1857)—Benth., Fl. Austr. 6: 308 (1873)—Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 6: 124 (1890)—Groom in Journ. Linn. Soc. 31: 190 (1895)—King et Pantl. in Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. 8: 253, t. 335, (1898)—Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 20: 79 (1906)—J. J. Sm., Fl. Buit. 6 (Orch. Jav.): 61 (1905), et Fig.-Atl. 1: fig. 39 (1908)—Schlecht. in Englers, Bot. Jahrb. 45: 398 (1911), et in Fedde, Repert. Beih. 1: 37 (1914)—Gagnp. in Lecomte, Fl. Génér. Indo-chine 6: 585, fig. 56, 2—5 (1934).

Podanthera pallida Wight, Icon. t. 1759 (1852).

Galera Rolfei Hayata, Mat. Fl. Formos.: 348 (1911), et Icon. Pl. Formos. 4: 121, fig. 64 (1914), syn. nov.

Epipogum Rolfei (Hayata) Schltr. in Fedde, Repert. 10: 5 (1911), et Beih. 4: 153 (1919)—Ohwi, Fl. Jap. Engl. ed.: 337 (1965)—Masamune in Sci. Rep. Kanazawa Univ. 9-1: 124 (1964)—K. Tashiro in Act. Phytotax. Geobot. 22: 199 (1967), syn. nov.

Epipogum Makinoanum Schltr. in Fedde, Repert. Beih. 4: 153 (1919).

Epipogum africanum Schltr. in Englers, Bot. Jahrb. 45: 399 (1911).

Galera kusukusensis Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formos. 4: 121, t. 20 (1914), syn. nov. Epipogum kusukusense (Hayata) Schltr. in Fedde, Repert. Beih. 4: 153 (1919),

Epipogum poneranthum Fukuyama in Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formos. 32: 243 (1942)—Masamune in 1. c.: 124 (1964), syn. nov.

Epipogum sinicum Tso in Sunyatsenia 1: 132 (1933), syn. nov.

Epipogum dentilabellum Ohtani et Suzuki in Sci. Rep. Yokosuka City Mus. **6**: 28, pl. 4 (1961).

The Burgeff's figure of the seed of *E. roseum* is reproduced on p. 184 of Withner: the Orch. Sci. Surv., 1959. Ohtani and Suzuki's photograph in pl. 4 of their 1961's report coincides quite well with the above. It is of reason that Leeuwen says that the wide distribution of the species is mainly dependent upon the very light nature of its seed, and that if the seed is once raised in the air by the wind, it may not so easily come down to the earth. F. W. Went weighed the seed and found that it is only one ten-millionth of a gram or one fourth to fifth of that of

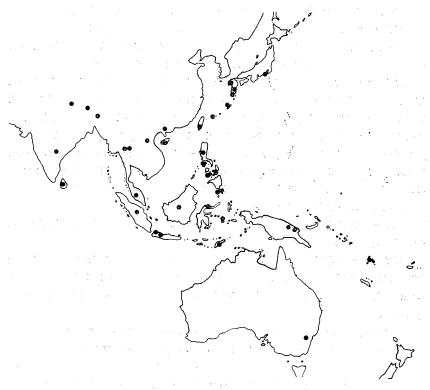


Fig. 6. Distribution of *Epipogium roseum* Lindl. The localities in west tropical Africa, Angola and Cameroon are excluded. The distribution outside Japan is, in some instances, roughly dotted.

Didymoplexis pallens Griffith, the similar saprophytic orchid of Java.

In 1937, W. M. Docters v. Leeuwen made a very interesting report on the natural history, in general, of *E. roseum* in Blumea Suppl. 1: 57~65, pl. 6~7. In this report, he summarized how the plant is propagated vegetatively through mycorrhizic symbiotism, basing on his own observations at near Buitenzorg, Java, and on the previous research of Burgeff, and that of Irmisch on *E. aphyllum*, etc. Interested is that the hairy coralloid rhizome of *E. roseum* is first formed, then from this arises many offshoots that swell up at their distal ends, and thus florigenous tubers are finally formed. Along with this kind of tubers, another kind of longer and thinner offshoots of many decimeters and 1 mm in diameter with numerous remote internods pushes their way through the humus. This kind grows out not only from

the rhizome, but also from the florigenous tuber itself, or in some instances, from the axils of the bracts on the thinner offshoot secondarily. These thinner ones are not possibly grown directly to the floral scape, but, according to v. Leeuwen, presumably rest again to mature to the coralloid rhizome of the next 'generation.' He says that Irmisch has described the similar type of propagation in *E. aphyllum* in Europe.

Coming back now to the Japanese plants, I am strongly inclined to consider that E. japonicum Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 18: 131, 1904 et **20**: 79, 1906, may only be a form, but not essentially a taxonomical form, of E. aphyllum Sw. derived from the different symbiotic conditions. In fact, E. japonicum has been discriminated from E. aphyllum, as the former has no coralloid rhizome and the lip is directed downwards instead of upwards in E. aphyllum, and in addition, the lip of the latter has auricles on both sides at the base of the lip. The purple striate-spotted scape and floral parts often attributed to the former species are sometimes reported in the European E. aphyllum, in various degrees of shade. In E. japonicum, there is a 'tuber' at the base of

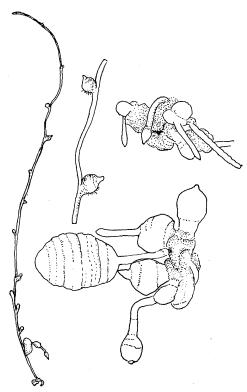


Fig. 7. Epipogium roseum (D. Don) Lindl. Coralloid rhizomes and offshoots bearing bulbils. Traced roughly from the photographs and line-drawings in Figs. 76, 77 and 78 of Burgeff: Saprophytismus u. Symbiose, 1932. Upper middle is a part of the leftiest figure, much magnified; the other three two thirds of the natural size.

the scape which is hairy and thinly stoloniferous. In *E. aphyllum*, on the other hand, it has hairs only on the coralloid rhizome at least at the beginning, which may serve as absorbing organs in the symbiotic life. In this species, we see a slight thickening of the scape at the middle lower part, and the rest is attenuated to the coralloid

rhizome. This feature is not manifested strongly, it seems, in the case of *E. japonicum*. Can we find out the coralloid structure at the base of the 'tuber' in *E. japonicum* as in the case of *E. aphyllum* and *E. roseum*? Is the coralloid rhizome already disintegrated at the time of flowering or collection? In fact, in Japan, both *E. aphyllum* and *E. japonicum* have been only rarely collected, and they are not said to have been collected very carefully. Further attention should be paid on this point, when they will be collected again. One thing I should like to add here is that *E. tuberosum* Duthie in Ann. Bot. Gard. Calc. 9: 151, 1906, is very close to *E. japonicum*, in having non-coralloid tuber, except that the lip is directed up-



Fig. 8. Distribution of *Epipogium roseum* Lindl. in Japan and its neighbours. Open circle: in TNS; solid circle: in TI; and semisolid circle in KYO; star: in other herbaria.

wards, and has no auricles on it. The areas covered by these two species are slightly overlapping, it seems, on the distributional map with that of *E. aphyllum* both in rather higher Himalayan region and northern Japan, however, the two species are found in a little lower place than *E. aphyllum*. In this respect, I have no material to go further, and I will expect the ample information of Prof. F. Maekawa in his forthcoming book on the Japanese Orchidaceae.

At the end of this note, my cordial thanks are due to Prof. Hara, Prof. Maekawa, Assistant Prof. Yamazaki, Dr. Kanai, and other young botanists in the University of Tokyo for their kind helps in many ways. I am also grateful to Dr. Ohwi of the National Science Museum, Tokyo, for the conversation on these orchids with me, and to Dr. Tateoka of the same Museum and Mr. Murata of the Kyoto University for giving conveniences for the examination or informations of the specimens deposited in the two herbaria. Finally but no less thankfullness of myself is also due to Mr. Ohtani of the Yokosuka City Museum for his generosity kindly to present with me one of the type specimens of E. dentilabellum for my study, which I have deposited in the herbarium of the University of Tokyo.

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タシロランは九州の諫早で田代善太郎氏によって初めて採集され、牧野富太郎博士によって命名された無葉腐生のラン科植物である。このものの学名はアフリカからオーストラリアまで広く分布している Epipogium roseum (D. Don) Lindl. であると結論した。したがって、日本、台湾、広東などで記載された多くの新種は p. 14 の異名表で見られるように、一つも新種として生き残るものはない。この種の分布の概略(ただしCameroon、Angola などアフリカの産地を除く)は Fig. 6 に示した。日本附近の分布状況は Fig. 8 に示し、それに対応する標本の説明はこの文章の末尾にあげた。

タシロラン属の属名は Epipogum でなく、Epipogium であることが、Sprague、Green 両氏の論文 (p. 7 の欄外参照) に出ているので、異名表中の一部を除いては両氏に従って、原発表のいかんにかかわらず、この報文中ではすべて Epipogium とした。

Epipogium は、よそではそうでもないのに、日本から広東にかけて、多くの新種が書かれた。Epipogium roseum は分布は広いのに、発生の機会がとらえられることが少い。極端な例ではマレー半島では今まで唯一回カメロン高原で採集されただけである(Holttum)。このように、採集の機会が少いので、一度分類学者の手に入ると、すでに記載された類似種と、今日から思えば分類学的には重要でない特長によって別種とされ、新種として記載されたことが多かった。また後述するように、分類学者が生の標本を見る機会が少いので、花の器官、たとえば唇弁などの記載を不注意に誤ったことも多かった。英文の方でこのことについて委しく論証した。また Schlechter 博士を例にとって、この属内に自らも新種を設け、他の学者(早田文蔵教授など)の新種も認め、死に到るまで更に多くの新種を認めようとした心理経過をのべた。しかし、タシロランを日本で最初に記載した牧野富太郎博士は、これを広分布種と認めていたし、J.J. Smith や最近の英国の学者たちも、日本の附近以外のものについては広分布種としている。

ラン科の種には分布の広いものが多い。 例えば Liparis odorata (Willd.) Lindl. ササバランは今では全世界の熱,暖帯に広く分布していることが判った。また Cirrhopetalum undulatum (Forst. f.) Hook. はアフリカから太平洋の諸島まで分布していることが知られた (Hunt & Summerhayes, Kew Bull.)。またアケボノシュスランは Goodyera foliosa (Lindl.) Hook. f. で,ヒマラヤから日本まで分布しており,G. Maximowicziana Makino はその異名となることは既に原寛教授編の The Flora of Eastern Himalaya (1966) に発表しておいた。 Habenaria dentata (Sw.) Schltr. ダイサギソウもヒマラヤから日本まで分布しているもので,H. Miersiana Champ. はその異名となっている。ダイサギソウが同一地区でもどんなに著しい変化を示すかということは東ネパールでの小生の観察で明であり,唇弁の変化は特に著しく,距の全くないものもある (Seidenfaden & Smitinand, Orchids of Thailand p. 39, 1959 の図も参照のこと)。一

般にラン科の花は複雑な形を有し、案外多い畸形が、その場合でも両側対称になっているために、畸形と気付かれずに、正常なものと受取られ、別種のあつかいを受けることが多いようである。Quisumbing 博士のフィリピンにおけるラン科の花の畸形の研究はこの点で重要なものである。

北に片寄った分布をするランの種では広分布の問題や、種内変化が比較的よく判っている。小生が Scotland で採集し生で見た Listera cordata (L.) R. Br. は日本のものと殆んど異らなかった。中間的の分布をする Goodyera repens (L.) R. Br. などの分布も割合によく判っている。これに比べると南方型の広分布種の実体は解決されることがおくれている。まだ発表してはいないが、小笠原島持産とされている無葉の Eulophia Toyoshimae Nakai も南方型の広分布種の一つである。このような無葉の腐生植物はその生態の上から一般に分布が狭いと考えられがちであるが、そうでないことがだんだんと判って来た。中間的の分布をする Gastrodia elata Bl. オニノヤガラも雲南省まで分布している。それ故 Epipogium roseum が南方に広い分布をしているとしても、持に例外というほどのことではない。Goodyera procera Lindl. キンギンソウも南方型の広分布種である。このものは花の形があまり分化していないので、如何なる分類学者も種を細分することができなかったし、比較的に採集回数が多いので、連続して広い分布をしていることに疑がもたれたことはなかった。

J.J. Smith (Orch. v. Java) によると,E. roseum には pelorism が起ることが多いという。唇弁の形が簡単化して花弁(側花弁)と同じような形になることである。またまったく同じではなくても,それに近ずくことである。1 株の花が全部,時にはその附近の株が全部こうなることもあるので,つい別種かとだまされることになる。ミクロネシアで見た Dendrobium における 1 例は本誌 17:429 (1941) に書いておいた。E. roseumでは'逆の pelorism'も起っているようすがある。即ち側花弁の唇弁化または唇弁型への近接である。今回異名とした E. dentilabellum と E. poneranthum にその傾向が見られる。ネパールで Herminium angusti folium (Lindl.) Hook. f. ムカゴソウの唇弁が2 個ずつある個体をとったことがあるから,こういうことも起ることが分る。

勿論, E. roseum に全く地方的の変異がないとは言えない。しかし,今まで得られたデータでは,まだこれが証明されないということである。今,広島大学の田中隆荘博士が研究されているように,日本の分布に関してはアケボノシュスランに2n と4n の個体があり,2n は針葉樹またはブナ林下に,4n は常緑広葉樹林下に,それぞれ住みわけているということであるが,こういうことは E. roseum にもあり得ることである。

v. Leeuwer 博士がジャワで R. roseum の生活に関して興味の深い報告をしている (Blumea Suppl. 1)。 氏の報告を Burgeff 氏から借りた Fig. 7 で説明する。右の上下は 最初の珊瑚状地下茎 (coralloid rhizome) で、これにはラン菌と共生する窓口になる毛が 生えている。これから無毛の花茎塊 (florigenous tuber、右下図の左方に突出したもの)

ができ、完成時には内部に澱粉粒が充満している。との先端から花茎が伸びて花が咲く時には、内部は消費しつくされて空洞化する。サンゴ状地下茎などからは、最左に書かれた長い匍枝(その右側は一部の拡大)が出て、その長さは何10cmにもなる。匍枝の節からは有毛の小塊茎ができるが、これはすぐには花茎塊にはならないで、何年か後に、腐生生活を通じて営養分を貯積した上で、次期の花茎塊を形成するらしい。本種が1個所にキノコの類のHexenringのように群生するのはこのためである。

花茎塊から花茎が地上に伸び出し,花が咲き,結実するまでの早いことは驚くばかりである。v. Leeuwen 氏の観察によると,地上部に出る花茎の生長は非常に早く,花茎が地上に姿を現わして種子が熟するまでに数日間しかかからない由で,開花後早くも3~4日で,果実が開裂して種子が散布される。また大花茎は地上部に出て倒伏するまで17日間,小花茎は8日間しかかららなかったとも云う。このことが,発見を少くしている原因の一つである。また,種子は非常に軽くてF.W. Went 氏の計量によると1 千万分の1 gr にすぎず,Burgeff 氏が作った高さ150 cm,径4 cm の円筒中で落下実験をした所が基底部に達するのに最も早くて90~120 秒かかり,Burgeff 氏によるとあるものは円筒内の超微気流のため環流を起し,ほとんど円筒中に懸架して落下しなかったということである。このような軽さはラン科の中でも特別で,この軽さが広分布をもたらした原因の一つではないかと推定されている。

生長の早さに関して田代晃二氏らの松浦市での観察を氏の文章から引用すると次の通りである。「乳白色の茎で、わらび状に首を出し、首を伸ばしながら、下からスズラン大の花が咲く。上まで咲いて首が伸び切った長さは 15~24 cm。上の花が咲くころは、下の花は子房がふくらみ、黄色味を増している。下から上まで、数個ないし20個ほどの花が咲き終るまでの花期はわずかに10日ぐらい。あとは枯れてしまいます。……」植物分類地理 20: 199—200、1967——ここに日本で撮られたもっともよい生植物の写真が載っている。Fig. 3 左は若くて先端が垂下した花茎、中央は先端の花が咲き花茎が直立したもの。若い時に花茎の先端が垂下するので E. roseum の異名で、かつては広く用いられた E. nutans (うなだれたの意)の名がつけられた。Fig. 1 の鷹取山の標本は花数の少ない小さい個体であることが分る。ジャワでは1 花茎に約70花、高さ65 cm に達することもあるという。鷹取山の標本1)、(E. dentilabellum) は本種の最北の分布地を示すもので、採集した大谷茂氏(横浜市博物館)から、Fig. 1 の左右の写真の左の方の個体の提供をうけた。

この中の一花を解剖した結果が、Fig. 2 である。生のままではなくても、液渗標本であり、今までくわしく観察されたことがなかったので持に入念に見た。残部および解剖

¹⁾ 大井次三郎博士は日本植物誌第2版(和文)で、記載からのみ判断して、タシロランE. Rolfei の異名としている。前川文夫教授は大谷氏の植物の写真から判断して、これをタシロランであろうとしていた。

した花は東大理学部の標本室に入れた。花粉塊は既に半ば分解していて,写生することが出来なかった。唇弁の主脈の左右は床部が高くなっていて疣状の突起が多い。これの顕微鏡写真がFig.5である。また唇弁縁部の顕微鏡写真はFig.3右に印刷した。これらは記載上の議論の多い所であるので,この貴重な液渗標本を充分に活用した。くわしくは英文欄を参照されたい。英文の方とは内容があまり重複しないように配慮した。

現在までに日本および台湾で採集されたタシロラン $Epipogium\ roseum\ (D.\ Don)$ Lindl. の標本は小生の知るかぎり、次のようである。ただし株数は花茎の数を示す。

相模: 三浦半島, 鷹取山, 阿弥陀谷, シイ林下の腐葉土中, 2株, 1958年7月13日, 大谷茂 (横浜市博物館, 東大理おのおの一株)---E. dentilabellum Ohtani et Suzuki. タカトリラン。

肥前: 松浦市, 御厨 (ミクリヤ), 大崎小学校の裏山, 永田功, 1958年(保存所?); 同, 1958年7月10日, 高橋義夫(東大理)。

同:同上附近,民家の竹を主とする雑木林下,約30株,永田功・田代晃二・浜田稔,1966年7月4日(京大農ほか)。

同: 諫早市, 城山, クスノキ林下, 2 株, 田代善太郎, 1906年7月5日 (都立大, 牧野標本館)——E. nutans Bl.——後に E. Makinoanum Schltr. タシロラン。

日向:青ガ島,神社境内,手洗鉢のわき,2株,1938年5月,外山定美(京大理)。

大隅:霧島神社の上二丁位 (ca. 200 m), 850 m, 4 株, 1920年 7 月14日, 堀浩 (京大理, 都立大 牧野標本館)。

同: 同地, 高度不明, 1株, 1929年7月15日, 明日山秀文(科学博物館, 1花のみ東大理)。

同:屋久島,広葉常緑林下,100 m,1928年6月29日,正宗厳敬(台湾大理?)。

沖繩本島: 中頭郡, 本部間切 (モトブマギリ), ナリシドウ山, 2株, 1891 年 5 月 18 日, 田中節三郎, no. 147, (東大理, 1株は伊藤篤太郎腊葉室→科学博物館)——Galera Rolfei Hayata→Epipogium Rolfei (Hayata) Schltr. リュウキュウムヨウラン。

同: 国頭郡, 佐手(サテ), 7株, 1923年5月21~23日, 小泉源一(京大理)。

八重山群島: 西表島, 内浦川に沿う所, 200 m, 1938年7月7日, 福山伯明, no. 7123 (台湾大理?)——E. poneranthum Fukuyama, サキシマムヨウラン。

台湾: 屏東郡 (Ping Tung Hgien), 高士仏 (山?), Kaoshifu(-san?) [現地名, クスクス] (山の高さは 514 m), 4株, 1912年7月11日, 早田文蔵・佐々木舜一, (東大理)——Galera kusukusensis Hayata→E. kusukusense (Hayata) Schltr. クスクスムョウラン。

同: 同郡, 亀子角, Kueitzuchido [現地名, クラル] 石灰岩質の上の原始林下, 7株, 1932年 5 月15日, 木村康一 (京大理—fertile, 東大理—sterile!)。

同: 高雄州, 旗山郡, 六義店, 7株, 1935年5月2日, 岡本省吾(京大理)。

たいていの所で2株以上が同時に採集されているのは、上述のように地下部が連絡していたからである。とれはオニノヤガラ属などでも同じである。Fig.8の地図を参照されたい。まだまだ日本の各地での発見が期待される。発見の場所は常緑林下の腐葉土中が多いが、人手の入った竹林中でもしばしば発見される。これは国外でも同様である。v. Leeuwen 博士によると、ジャワでは草原中でも時に採集されるという。

田代善太郎氏の子息、晃二氏は植物分類地理 22-4~6:199-200,1967 で、最近の松浦市におけるタシロランの発見を御父君との奇縁としておられるが、台湾、亀子角の地もまた田代善太郎氏との因縁が浅からぬものがある。ここは今、熱帯林園となり、一帯が石灰岩質で、一部の森林が保護区になっているが、かつて台湾林業試験場の恒春分所があった所であり、その基礎を作ったのが、外ならぬ田代氏であった由。今年同地を訪れた大井次三郎博士は田代氏の思わぬ余徳で、大切に扱われたという。京都大学農学部の浜田稔博士がタシロランの腐生生活を研究していられることは田代晃二氏の記事で初めて知ったが、あるいはまだ多くの分布資料を持っておられるかも知れない。

附記:以上のべた E. roseum が南方に広く分布するのに対して E. aphyllum Sw.トラキチランはヨーロッパからシベリアを経て日本の北部または高地に分布している。またヒマラヤのやや高い地方および中国西南部にも分布している。花色もいろいろあって紫彩,紫条を有するものもある。地下部には、E. roseum と似ているが、小型のサンゴ状地下茎があって有毛であり、これから長短の匍枝を出して新しい地下茎を作ることは E. roseum と同様である。

これにたいして E. japonicum Makino アオキランは, 平面の分布図ではトラキチラ ンと重なりながら、少し低い所に分布しているようである。アオキランに似たものに E. tuberosum Duthie がカシミールから記載されている。これも同地方の 2000—3000 m の間で、同地のE. aphyllum よりもやや低い所にあるようである。両者が似ている所は 地下にサンゴ状地下茎がなくて紡錘状の根茎(tuber)があるといわれていることである。 当然これらにもその基の方にはサンゴ状地下茎があるはずであると思われるから、アオ キランを将来採集する時はその部分に気をつけて見る必要があると思う。トラキチラン とアオキランは花などの紫条斑の有無は問題にならぬとしても、二、三形態上の差があ るとされている。腐生生活の条件(saprophytic condition)の差による変異ということも 考えて見なければならない。ヒマラヤにおける E. tuberosum がトラキチランの南限に 近く生じ、E. roseum の分布圏に近ずいていることも示唆的である。関東地方では三峰 山(石川光春, Sept. 9, 1904 in MAK)でトラキチランが発見され、タシロラン (=タカ トリラン)が三浦半島で発見されているわけであるが、ヒマラヤ地方のように地形の高 低が著しい所では平面分布図の上で両者が重なっていても不思議ではない。E. roseum はシッキムで 1200 m まであり、E. aphyllum は 3200 m あたりにある。E. tuberosum と E. japonicum の生育地についてのより注意深い研究が望まれる。